

INTERVENTION IN CUBA THREATENED; HAVANA RESENTS IT

United States Will Be Reluctantly Forced to Act Again Unless Agitators Cease Making Trouble.

GOMEZ TO BE SUPPORTED

State Department, Recognizing Gravity of Situation, Issues Note to Havana Government in Accordance with Treaty Obligations.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, Jan. 16.—Warning that the United States, although reluctant to do so, will intervene to maintain a republican form of government in Cuba, the dissolution of which is threatened by the aggressions of the military party, was transmitted to the government of the island to-day by the State Department through Minister Beaupré, at Havana.

The primary purpose of the action of the United States is to uphold President Gomez, who has been defied by the combination of veterans of the late war and officers of the army and the rural guards, and to enable him to point out that the alternative to respecting the law means American intervention.

The immediate occasion for the warning was the fact, of which the State Department was informed by Minister Beaupré, that in violation of a decree issued by President Gomez, based on the military law, a number of officers of the army and the rurales had attended a meeting of the National Council of Veterans on the night of Sunday, January 14, and were received with enthusiasm.

The note states that the laws intended to safeguard the free republican government must be enforced and not defied, and that the United States looks to the President and government of Cuba to prevent a threatened situation which would compel the United States to consider the measures it must take in pursuance of its obligations to Cuba. The note in full follows:

The situation in Cuba as now reported causes grave concern to the government of the United States.

That the laws intended to safeguard free republican government shall be enforced and not defied is obviously essential to the maintenance of the law, order and stability indispensable to the status of the republic of Cuba, in the continued well-being of which the United States has always evinced and cannot escape a vital interest.

The President of the United States looks to the President and government of Cuba to prevent a threatened situation which would compel the government of the United States, much against its desires, to consider what measures it must take in pursuance of the obligations of its relations to Cuba.

The attendance of the officers of the army and the rural guard at the veterans' meeting is the culmination of a movement which has been the occasion of much unrest in the island for the last six months or more, and gives basis for the fear that Cuba is drifting in the direction of a military dictatorship, which has proved the most serious obstacle to the maintenance of a stable government in many of the Latin-American republics.

Gomez Defied by Veterans.

President Gomez has so far been unable to check the movement. It began with a demand for the practical abrogation of the civil service law and the dismissal of all employees of the Cuban government who had been in sympathy with the Spanish cause in the late war. When it assumed dangerous proportions President Gomez issued a decree forbidding military officers to attend the political meetings of the veterans' association, which, as the note states, was already prohibited by the military laws. The defiance of this decree is regarded as almost tantamount to throwing down the gauntlet by the military party to the constituted authorities of the island, and as far too closely approximating an effort to overturn the government.

The situation, from the point of view of the United States, is the most serious that has arisen in the island since it was threatened with bankruptcy through the wholesale distribution of concessions shortly after it was placed on an independent footing. The action of "the United States is also intended to make clear that it does not desire intervention and will exercise every possible precaution to prevent such a contingency. At the same time it emphasizes the fact that if such a step should be necessary it would be taken without hesitation.

Press dispatches to-day indicated that the veterans were threatening to coerce members of Congress, now in session, to nullify the law regarding the participation of the military in politics. This move convinced the State Department that the situation was most serious. It had been evident to the department that President Gomez was practically powerless to resist the movement unless he receives substantial support from the outside.

The declared purpose of some of the veterans to make ineligible for public service a large element of the population because they sided with Spain in the revolution had been pointed out as inconsistent with the individual freedom and rights guaranteed in the constitution of Cuba. The United States regarded the action of the veterans, therefore, as likely to threaten the stability of the republic, and hence the sharpness of the warning issued to-day, the United States being by treaty bound to see that the Cuban constitution is observed.

The State Department has turned to the treaty, and after a careful study of the obligations imposed it was decided that the time had come to serve warning for the second "and perhaps the last" time the United States was prepared to intervene in Cuba if necessary. The officials here entertain no doubt whatever of the result of this note of warning. President Gomez will enforce



JOSE MIGUEL GOMEZ, Cuban President, whose failure to control disorders has resulted in a threat of intervention.

President Gomez Sees No Cause for Alarm, Believing Washington Misled by Exaggerated Reports.

Havana, Jan. 16.—The news of threatened intervention by the United States in Cuban affairs, which was published in the late editions of the Havana afternoon newspapers, coming without the least warning, created intense excitement in the clubs and cafes, and in all places of public gathering it was the absorbing topic of discussion. Astonishment and resentment against American interference were mingled with very general incredulity.

Later, as the news was fully confirmed, the impression became general that the suggestion of intervention would probably have a good effect in calming the existing veteran agitation and in quieting political excitement.

President Gomez, seen at the palace to-night, said:

"I have only recently received Secretary Knox's note, through the American Minister, Mr. Beaupré, and have not yet made a reply, but probably will do so to-morrow. I am convinced that no occasion has yet arisen for any intimation of intervention. I believe that the Washington government's attitude is based on an erroneous view of the conditions in Cuba, arising from distorted and greatly exaggerated reports from Havana."

When it was suggested that the action of the administration at Washington was probably based on reports from Minister Beaupré, the President replied that he did not have the honor of knowing the character of the minister's reports.

Peace Reigns, Says Gomez.

Continuing, he said: "Peace reigns throughout Cuba, and will continue to reign. I am fully in control of the situation, which does not call for alarm, and I am abundantly able to enforce the laws applying not only to those in military service but to all citizens."

"There are some persons whose concept of patriotic duties apparently tends to lead them to opposition to or conflict with the administration and the law. I wish them to know that, should they persist in a course inimical to the peace of the republic, I know how, and have at hand the means, to compel a revision of their views as to what patriotism is."

"When I can no longer enforce the laws and maintain perfect order I am ready to resign the reins of government. I repeat, the American government will find no excuse for intervention."

A long Cabinet meeting was held to-night, and it was decided that the President should summon a conference of the leaders of all political parties and the veteran organizations to-morrow, to agree, if possible, on a course of action. Apparently this is preliminary to the preparation of a reply to Secretary Knox's note.

General Emilio Nunez, the former governor of the province of Havana, who is president of the Veterans' Association, said:

"I absolutely refuse to believe the report that the United States contemplates intervention because the veterans are reported to have assumed an attitude of defiance to the Cuban government and because army officers attended our meetings, contrary to the military regulations and Presidential orders. We have broken no laws, nor have we placed ourselves in a body in hostility to the government."

"The Veterans' Association is not a political organization, as evidenced by the membership, representing all political parties. The association exists solely for the purpose of purifying the civil service and of excluding all former traitors to the cause of Cuban independence. Therefore, we held that all veteran military officers have a perfect right to attend our patriotic meetings."

"If the United States intervenes under present conditions, when no necessity exists to avoid disorder or restore order, then Cuba would be stripped of every vestige of independence. If this condition is forced on us the United States will have to fight us, and that struggle for independence will not cease while a Cuban is left alive to defend the fatherland."

"HARPER'S" SAYS WILSON ASKED IT TO DROP HIM

Publication Explains Why It Took Candidate's Name from Editorial Page.

THOUGHT SUPPORT HARMFUL

Governor Said To Be Worried Over Reports That Col. Harper's Advocacy Meant That of "The Interests."

Explanation as to why the name of Governor Woodrow Wilson as its candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination was taken down from the head of its editorial page on December 23 is given in the following editorial announcement, addressed "To Our Readers." In the current issue of "Harper's Weekly":

We make the following reply to many inquiries from readers of "Harper's Weekly":

The name of Woodrow Wilson as our candidate for President was taken down from the head of these columns in response to a statement made to us directly by Governor Wilson, to the effect that our support was affecting his candidacy injuriously.

The only course left open to us, in simple fairness to Mr. Wilson no less than in consideration of our own self-respect, was to cease to advocate his nomination.

We make this explanation with great reluctance and the deepest regret. But we cannot escape the conclusion that the very considerable number of our readers who have co-operated earnestly and loyally in advancing a movement which we inaugurated solely in the hope of rendering a high public service are clearly entitled to this information.

Colonel George Harper, editor of "Harper's Weekly," who has been generally credited with being the discoverer of Governor Wilson politically, would add nothing last night to the brief announcement as given above.

When his home at Deal Beach, N. J., was got on the telephone, Herbert E. Bowen, his secretary, responded. He said that "Colonel Harper would not come to the telephone and did not care to talk about the matter any more."

"Colonel Harper does not intend to enlarge on that statement," he said.

Mr. Bowen was asked if Governor Wilson had told Mr. Harper how his advocacy of the Wilson candidacy had been injured by "Harper's Weekly." He replied that was a personal question, which only Colonel Harper could answer, and he would not talk.

Wilson Refuses to Talk.

In Trenton, Governor Wilson refused to discuss the announcement. He would not see newspaper men, but the statement of "Harper's Weekly" was communicated to him through his secretary. Through him the Governor replied that he would not comment on the editorial either at that or any other time.

When the first story in regard to the disappearance of his name from the pages of "Harper's Weekly" was printed on January 5, Governor Wilson said:

"My attention has, of course, been drawn to the fact that the last two numbers of 'Harper's Weekly' have made no mention of my name, but this is certainly not due to any breach of any kind between Colonel Harper and myself. Colonel Harper runs the 'Weekly' entirely on his own judgment."

It now appears that Colonel Harper was not permitted to run the "Weekly" without the aid of Governor Wilson's judgment.

William F. McCombs, the Princeton graduate and lawyer, who is acting as the campaign manager of Governor Wilson, at his home, No. 44 West 44th street, was asked about the announcement of Colonel Harper in "Harper's." He was equally reticent. It was evident that he was aware that the announcement was to be made, for he asked if it had been released for publication, and then expressed a desire to hear just what was said. After it had been read to him Mr. McCombs said:

"I have no comment to make."

Personal Matter, Says McCombs.

Mr. McCombs said he had heard rumors for several days that some announcement of the character was to be published. He said he considered it a personal matter between Governor Wilson and Colonel Harper and nothing requiring any statement from him.

"But it has not been understood that there was any personal quarrel between the Governor and Colonel Harper," Mr. McCombs said.

"That is true," said he. "There has been no personal quarrel between the two men."

There were some particular sections of the country where the fact that Colonel Harper was advocating the nomination of Governor Wilson was taken as meaning that he was the candidate of the "interests," or "Big Business." Many letters were received at the Wilson headquarters in this city indicating that this impression was hurting the Wilson boom. It is believed that then Governor Wilson communicated with Colonel Harper and suggested that "Harper's Weekly" abandon its open advocacy of his nomination.

Whatever may have been the genesis of the candidacy of Governor Wilson for the Presidential nomination, it is true that he listened to radical advisers. In the speeches made on his Western trip he went so far in advocacy of radical ideas as to cause some of his Eastern supporters to waver in their allegiance.

There was much speculation last night in regard to the statement of "Harper's Weekly" that the only course left open to it "in consideration of our own self-respect," was to cease to advocate Governor Wilson's nomination, as to whether its support would now be diverted to some other candidate.

Harvey Long a Wilson Man.

Colonel Harvey first brought forth Governor Wilson as a candidate for political honors in a speech made by him at the Lotus Club in 1906. He worked to arouse interest in his nomination for Governor of New Jersey long before the Democratic machine there took any interest in his candidacy. No sooner had he been elected Governor than Colonel Harvey began to boom him for the Presidential nomination. "Harper's Weekly" placed his name as its candidate at the



Governor Wilson to George Harper (as he kicks over the scaffolding of Harper's publications)—Goodbye, George! I can get along without you now!

DEAD BANKER ON TRIAL

His Guilt Must Be Proved to Convict Alleged Accomplice.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Galveston, Jan. 16.—A most unusual proceeding has developed in the trial in the Federal Court of E. H. Young, a cottonseed exporter, on an indictment charging him with aiding and abetting the misappropriation of funds of the Galveston National Bank, which made an assignment last summer following the tragic death of its president, T. J. Groce.

The government is now endeavoring to prove the dead president guilty of misapplying the funds of the bank, as though he were present in court in flesh.

Counsel for the defense moved to quash the indictment against Young on the grounds that the president of the bank had never been convicted, hence Young could not be an accomplice. This prosecution is trying to establish the guilt of the dead bank president so as to implicate Young, who is specifically charged with having misapplied nearly \$700,000.

ALIVE, BUT DEAD LEGALLY

Captain Cruikshank, Supposedly Drowned, Found Here.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Captain Barton S. Cruikshank, who was believed to have been drowned in the St. Lawrence River on June 27, 1910, and since has been declared legally dead, has been found alive in New York City, according to the statement to-day of George W. Fuller, of Potsdam, an attorney for the missing captain's wife.

Cruikshank came from Syracuse and established a military summer school as an adjunct to the State National Guard on the St. Lawrence River near Morris-town, ten miles above here. He left home in a rowing canoe on the night of June 27, 1910, to go to the village for supplies. The next morning the empty canoe, with a broken oar, was found near his home, and it was believed that he had been accidentally drowned.

Convinced that he was dead his wife presented his will for probate, and he was declared dead and his will probated.

Captain Cruikshank was found by chance through a bid for state supplies made by the Douglas Engineering Company, of No. 50 Church street, New York. Adjutant General Verbeck recognized his friend and sometime fellow guardsman, Captain Cruikshank, as a member of that firm. The general then informed the captain's relatives in Potsdam, and they found the missing man living at No. 128 West 45th street, New York.

He made a full statement of his disappearance. He said he broke the oar purposely and went West, meeting with fair success in business.

To-day Mr. Fuller informed Surrogate Alric R. Herffman, of this city, that Cruikshank had been found living in New York. Mr. Fuller says he will petition the Surrogate for the revocation of letters testamentary issued to the captain's wife.

CROSS HUDSON IN BIG AUTO.

Fred Koenig, Baker Coleman and William Connors drove across the Hudson River at Tarrytown yesterday in a big Mercedes car. The Hudson at this point is three miles wide. Koenig drove the car, and they went over in fifteen minutes. The thermometer was near the zero point, and all three had frozen hands when they returned.

THE CLIMBER.

Joseph Ferrone, convicted of wife murder, lunges at jurymen, then cuts throat with glass.

TRIES SUICIDE AS JURY SAYS "GUILTY"

ONE JURYMEN FAINTS

Man Believed by Police to Have Slain Mamie Cunningham Is Placed in Straitjacket—His Wounds Not Dangerous.

Found guilty of the murder of his wife, Joseph Ferrone, believed by the police to have been the slayer of Mamie Cunningham as well, lunged at a jurymen and then tried to kill himself in the Court of General Sessions last night by cutting his throat. Juror No. 6 fainted at the sight, and for a moment the court was a bedlam.

Ferrone cut his wife's throat as they were walking together on Bradhurst avenue, near 145th street, on October 24 last. His trial for murder in the first degree began last Monday morning before Judge Foster, and proved to be one of the shortest in the history of the local criminal courts. The jury went out at 5:30 o'clock, and came in about an hour later. Ferrone was brought in from his cell in the Tombs, and stood at the bar in the custody of three guards. The prisoner glowered darkly at the jury when the foreman pronounced the words "Guilty of murder in the first degree."

Judge Foster thanked the jury for doing its duty, and had just set the late for sentencing Ferrone, when the prisoner lunged forward in the direction of Juror No. 6. Then, before his guards could restrain him, Ferrone hacked at his own throat with a rough piece of glass he had secreted in his coat pocket. Blood ran down his collar, and the jurymen shrank back in horror. He continued his attempt at suicide until Captain Fanning and the guards overpowered him.

Ferrone struggled so violently that it was several seconds before he was handcuffed. In the mean time, the courtroom was in an uproar. Judge Foster repeatedly called for order. Then, when calm had been restored, Ferrone, cursing, squirming and bawling, was dragged away over the Bridge of Sighs and clapped into a straitjacket in the Tombs. He will be sentenced to death in the electric chair by Judge Foster on Friday morning.

Juror Reels and Falls.

The juror who sat almost under Ferrone's nose when the verdict was announced was George W. Gamcock, a garage superintendent, of No. 136 West 52d street. The jury filed out into the corridors without delay. Gamcock, however, hadn't gone far, when he reeled and dropped heavily to the floor. His head struck the sharp corner at the base of one of the marble columns. Immediately there was another uproar among the crowd of Italian on-lookers who had loitered about to discuss the verdict. Dr. Gottlieb Sternberg, of No. 541 East 138th street, who was in the courtroom, was hurried into Judge Foster's anteroom, where Gamcock, pale as a corpse, lay unconscious on one of the long oaken tables. He applied restoratives to the juror and dressed his scalp wound.

After five minutes or so Gamcock came around all right, and Dr. Sternberg said it was nothing worse than a fainting fit. When the juror got his speech back he quickly declared that his behavior was caused by a slight indisposition and not by fear of vengeance.

The brother of the convicted man, John Ferrone, was hurried out of the courtroom on Monday at the request of Judge Foster, because Captain Fanning was sure he saw Ferrone make the "Matia death sign" to one of the Italian witnesses for the prosecution. The sign consisted, he said, of biting the fingers of his left hand while he drew his right hand across his throat.

When the excitement cooled down Judge Foster questioned the guards to learn what, if anything, Ferrone had said before he attempted self-destruction. Ferrone speaks excellent English. His remark, according to the guard, was this:

"My wife took her life. You take mine and I'll take yours!"

News of Ferrone's outbreak spread quickly, and District Attorney Whitman hurried into court to confer with Judge Foster. They arranged to have the juror, who by that time had recovered, taken to his home in Riverside Drive in a taxicab, accompanied by two policemen. In the mean time an ambulance call was sent to the Hudson Street Hospital. The surgeon hurried into the Tombs, but on examination of Ferrone it was found that the cuts on his neck would not require hospital treatment.

Ferrone's Criminal Record.

Ferrone was born in Italy in 1881. He served time there for assault, and in 1899 he was sentenced to Elmira Reformatory, in this state, for forgery. In June, 1906, he was a witness in the trial of Edward McCormack for the murder of Mamie Cunningham, in her home, No. 315 East 37th street, on Memorial Day of that year. Ferrone declared he saw McCormack strangle the young girl with a towel as she was on her knees in prayer. McCormack was acquitted.

Soon after, Ferrone confessed that he was lying when he accused McCormack. In October of that year he was tried for perjury and was acquitted. He moved to Jersey City, where he lived with his wife and a young child, but the police always connected him with the death of the Cunningham girl.

Mrs. Ferrone went to Philadelphia to live about a year ago because Ferrone tried to drive her on to the streets to earn money. Last October, under the pretence that their only child was dying in a hospital, Ferrone lured her back to New York. They met in Bradhurst avenue, and were walking south toward 145th street, when he attacked her.

SUES WIFE FOR \$310,000

S. Arthur Bent Says She Obtained Stocks by Threats.

Boston, Jan. 16.—S. Arthur Bent, of Boston, has filed a bill in equity in the Suffolk County Superior Court against his young wife, Mrs. Mary H. Bent, seeking to recover stocks and securities valued at \$310,000, which he says he was forced into transferring to his wife by threats while they were in Europe in 1900.

Bent lives at No. 34 Commonwealth avenue and is seventy-one years old. He is a lawyer and author of several books. He has served on the Boston School Board.

Genuine noble eye-glasses, the cool kind that never melt. Spencer's, 7 Maiden Lane, Advt.

The fire was not under control at 3 o'clock.

The fire for which four alarms were turned in broke out shortly after midnight in the big Wanamaker storage warehouse in the block occupied by the Terminal Storage Company, Twelfth and Thirteenth avenues, between 28th and 27th streets.

The fire was discovered by Patrolmen Lynch and Schubert, who saw the reflection of flames in the windows of buildings opposite the burning one and turned in an alarm.

Upon the arrival of Chief Keon and a second and third alarm were sent in, closely followed by a fourth, which called out fifteen engines, five fireboats and two water towers. Police reserves were sent from the West 29th, West 30th and West 47th street stations, and these were taken in charge by Commissioner Johnson, who arrived on the scene a few minutes after the third alarm had been sent in.

The fire started on the first floor and swept up through the building to the roof. A heavy pall of smoke made difficult work for police and firemen.

Although the flames early this morning had been confined to the Wanamaker section of the warehouse, which was shut off from other portions of the building by heavy fire walls, the blaze swept up through the entire section and streamed from the roof. Firemen were stationed there and on adjoining roofs and the water towers constantly poured tons of water into the upper floors.

A fifth alarm was sent in later and another fireboat responded. Commissioner Johnson arrived and assisted Commissioner Waldo in overseeing the work of the police and firemen. The flames were prevented from breaking out of the side walls except that part of the building fronting on 27th street.

The warehouse was filled with costly furniture and tapestries and the value of the contents were variously estimated up to as high as \$500,000.

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GAYNOR'S HEART BROKEN?

Declines Clover Club Invitation—Roosevelt Can't Accept.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Philadelphia, Jan. 16.—There was a note either of humor or of genuine regret in Mayor William J. Gaynor's letter addressed to the Clover Club, declining, through a previous engagement, to be present at the thirtieth annual dinner of the famous organization of impromptu humorists, for he says: "I am glad that you did not turn me down, like the Jackson Club, over in Washington. They broke my heart."

The committee of the Clover Club is in receipt of a letter of regret from ex-President Theodore Roosevelt, in which he says that at this time he "cannot make a speech on any subject or accept any invitation no matter how worthy the cause or by whom the invitation is extended."

COASTERS NEAR DEATH

West Pointers Injured When Bobs Crash Into Stone Wall.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Newburgh, N. Y., Jan. 16.—It was learned to-night that two cadets are in the hospital at West Point as the result of a serious coasting accident on Chapel Hill last night. Nine cadets narrowly escaped death, when a swiftly moving pair of bobs skidded from the path and crashed into a stone wall.

Cadet Hartigan, who was steering the bobs, was flung headlong against the wall, and it was feared that his skull was fractured. Twenty stitches were required to close the wound on his head. Cadet Hartigan is also in the hospital, but his injuries are not so severe as those of Hartigan. Much secrecy is being maintained at the hospital concerning the condition of the injured cadets.

PASSENGER TRAIN DERAILED

Hundreds in Danger as Coaches Leave Track Near Newburgh.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Newburgh, N. Y., Jan. 16.—The lives of two or three hundred passengers were endangered when three coaches attached to a West Shore train en route to Weehawken were derailed about eight miles south of this city to-night. It was reported here that four or five persons were hurt, but none of them seriously.

A broken flange is said to have caused the derailment. The passengers on the derailed cars were transferred to another train and continued their trip to New York.

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